Capt. Deherty's ward man, came and said he would have to pull the house. I told him to go ahead, and he did pull the house.

O — Who was arrested? A.— Me and seven girls. But not all the girls were doing business. Some ware actresses. We were taken to the jail, where we were all bailed out that night. The next morning we were taken to Essex Market Court, where Mechan and an officer named Myers testified against me, and we were held for trial in Brossial Sessions. At Mac Utial I was fined \$20, and as we came away from the Court Heuse I and my husband met Mechan, and I asked him if I could not do business, that every one else around my place was open. Mechan told me to go and see the old man. I asked him to fix it for me, but he said no. I would have to see the old man. I called twice on Capt. Dobetty at the station house, but could not see him. His Sergeant said that he was too busy with the election which was coming OB.

ALLEGED PERSONAL DRALINGS WITH CAPL.

I taked with my husband about this, and he said he would see Senator Re-sch, for he belenged to the same Tammany club my husband aid.

Mr. Nicoli-I object. Are we to have an ex-Senator and a present Civil Justice attacked by the hearsay evidence of such a witness as this?

Mr. Goff—It will not be hearsay. Senator Cantor—What is the necessity of Goff-One minute, please, and I will show.

Q.—What did you tell your husband? A.—I told him to see Roesch and say to him that I could not afford to shut up nor pay more. My husband went to Roesch and he said.

Benator Lexow—Hold up. We don't want to know from you what your husband says Senator Roesch said.

Mr. Goff—Well, your, husband went to see Senator Roesch, and in consequence of what

Fay and one of the girls, who had come in to see what was the matter.

Q.—And your husband took the mensy to Mr. Roesch? A.—He went to the club rooms, and when he returned he said—

Mr. Nicoll—I object.
The winces finally, in answer to Mr. Goff's question, said that as a result of her husband's visit to Mr. Roesch with the \$100, she continued business, opening her house again that very night. The next time that Hock came to her she said that she gave him only \$25 and mothing for himself.

O.—Were you disturbed again? A.—Just before Capt, Doberty went to Europe Hock came to me and said that the acting Captain would not stand the netoristy of the house for \$25 a menth, but would pull it. I paid no attention, for Hock threatened so often. But a few days after Doberty sailed for Europe, dergeant Clark, who was acting Captain of the precinct, came to the house one night and said we would have to close up. He was so drunk ha had to hold onto both sides of the door and used language I will not repeat. That night two of my girls were arrested on the stoop and I balled them out.

At this point Capt, Cross, who was in the court room with several busnels of precinct records, began assisting Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss in finding the records they required for the rest of the examination. The blotter for August, 1868, was produced, and under date of Aug. 12 there was a record of the arrest of Mary Heller for keeping a disorderly house.

Does that mean you? saked Mr. Goff.

Thes. answered the witness, copy, that is the name I used when I was raided. THEN SHE WAS BAIDED.

the name I used when I was raided."

BAYS SHE PAID A SERGEANT \$10 TO TAKE HER BOND.

Q.—Whom did you see at the station house?

A.—A Sergeant whose name I don't remember.

The precinct blotter showed that the Sergeant is charge that evening was 0. Leivars. The witness continuing said: "I asked the Sergeant at the deak if he would secept me as bond, but Sergeant Clark, who was acting Captain, relied out from his room that I was not to be accepted as bond, that he had taken away all my brivileges. I civare told me not to mind him, to go shead as itsual. Clark kupt swearing and scolding away from his room, but Leivars made out the bond papers, which was \$300 for each girl. I signed the bond and gaye the Sergeant \$5 for each bond.

Q.—To whom did you give that money? A.—The Sergeant; he teek me back of his desk to sign the bond and gaye me a pen. Then I showed \$10 in a pigeonhole, \$5 for each bond, and he warned me to be cautious.

Q.—Do you recall the arrest of two of your girls, Sarah Brown and another, in July, 1883? A.—I don't remember what names the girls gaye. I have a book here iproducing a long record book in which the names of all the girls are entered.

ciris are entered. THE GRAND JURY NOT TO INTERFERE. At this point the examination of the witness was suspended to allow Col. Fellows to make a statement to the committee. The District Attorney stated that so far from having advised any proceedings which would call for the testimony of witnesses heard before the committee, he had advised to the contrary, he had that were morning asked the Judge to charge the Grand Jury that there was nothing

special to be brought before it by the District Attorner.

If there is anything properly presented to the Grand Jury by this committee," he said, "we will then de all we can to assist the efforts of the committee."

Chairman Lexow—That will clear the atmosphere here very materially.

Mr. Nicoli (gravely)—May I cross-examine the witness?

But Cot, Fellows succeeded in making his escape minus the attention of Mr. Nicoli.

FITE DOLLARS TO GET A BOND ACCEPTED.

Mrs. Thurow was then asked to give some more information concerning the payment of moner to police Bergeants for bonds and all gardens are this history of her experience in that re-

money to police Bergeants for bonds and she gave this history of her experience is that respect:

"I told Capt. Deherty once that I would like the other women about there took their girls. He told me I had better arrange to have the plumber who did work for me set as my regular bondsman, and I did make an arrangement with the plumber. The next time after that that rome of my girls were arrested the plumber was accepted as bondsman, but the second time the Sergeant refused to take him as surety. I went around to the station to see what was the matter, and they said the plumber was not responsible. I didn't know what to de, so I started out of the station. Then the doorman ran out after me and said. Don't you know the trick? It is \$1 for me and \$5 for the Sergeant. I went back to the room where the girls were, and in their presence paid the doorman \$0. Freity soon the bell rang, and I went out and signed the bond, which was all ready. The next time one of my girls was arrested. I thought I would save the \$1 for the doorman, and I went to the of the sergeant and said I wanted to ball out agirl. He said 'Weil, you know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do, don't you?' I said 'Oh, yes, I know what to do desk, and went to the room where the girl was Pretty soon the bell rang and I wentout and the bond was all fixed.

"THE PROTECTION CLUR."

self no. I would have to see to do maint and that he was also how see to do maint house, but could not see him. His begreat house hits more and house him and that he was seen he had been to the him and the him had been to have the him had been to have the him had been to had him had he had not to the him had he had not to had him had he had not to had him had he had not to had him had he had not had he had not had he had not had he had not had he had he had not had he had he had not had he had he

CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVES ALSO EROUGHT IN.

Q.—But you were pulled after that, were you not? A.—Yes, the place was pulled in November, soon after I made the November payment to Hock. I said to Detective Mallon at the station. This is nice, to be pulled after paying Hock." Mallon said. "Well, somehow you don't seem to hitch with the old man." Then I rented a place. 17 First atreet, at the corner of Second avenue, over Mr. Lawrence's wine room. I told Mr. Lawrence to see Hock and find out what protection I would have to pay Lawrence saw him, and Hoch told him it would cost me \$1.000 for the Captain and \$250 for him (Hock). Then I saw Hock myself and he told me the same terms. I says. Hock, I can never pay it. I says. Tell me what installments could I have. I could raise \$500 by porrowing from a girland mortgaging my furpiture. Hock said he would see the Captain, but the next time I saw him, he says. Things are on the boomerang. The Parkhurst men are about, and you must lay low for thirty days.' I could not de Mr. Golf—Well, your, husband went to see Senator Rosech, and in consequence of what your husband told you regarding that interview, did y u go to see Senator Reesch. A.—I called on him twice in his office in the Steward building, and sat there all day without seeing him. I then wrote to Senator Reesch and told him I could not call again without seeing him, but would send my husband for his answer, and I did send my husband to the Tammany Club rooms to get his answer.

Q.—Well, what did yeu do in con-squence of the answer your husband brought you? A.—I wont with my husband the next day and saw Senator Rosech at his office.

Q.—Well, what did Mr. Rosech say? A.—Well, I told Senator Rosech that! could not pay Hock all he asked, and he asked me what I would pay him. and I told him.

Q.—What did Senator Rosech say then? A.—He said he would see some one and fix it, but that I would get \$100 that night and \$50 later. That night a man came to my house who I afterward learned was John Fay. Secretary of the political club, and I said to him. If suppose you have come for money for Rosech, and he asked was on my person, and then I went back and gave the money to my husband to take to the club room, and gave it to him in the presence of Fay and one of the girls, who had come in to see what was the matter.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went outside and got the money form money for Rosech, and I said to him. If suppose you have come for money for Rosech, and I said to him. If suppose you have come for money for Rosech, and the said yes.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went outside and got the money from where it was on my person, and then I went back and gave the money to my husband took the research of Fay and one of the girls, who had come in to see what was the matter.

Q.—And your husband took the meney to far and one of the girls, who had come in to see what was the matter.

Q.—And your husband took the meney to far and one of the girls, who had come in to see what was the last time I every lead to the would research and to the wo

the police? A.—ies, vier; parrolmen whom you know and whom you paid \$2 to. A.—Lang. Murdock, Hughes, Morris, and every one; they changed often. When a new man came on beat he would say that he was flesh and blood and would have to have what the others got. blood and would have to have what the others got.

Q.—Now, regarding ball, did Senator Roesch say anything to you on that subject? A.—Yea, sir. He old me that if I ever had any trouble getting girls out on ball to come to him.

The long examination of the witness was concluded with this question and answer:

Q.—Did you ever tell Hoch about your dealings with Roesch? A.—Yes; I told him I paid Roesch for his trouble, and Hoch said to me:

"That is just the trouble-with you; you give to the politicians the money that belongs to the police."

FELT REVENGEFUL—FEELS SATISFIED MOW.

"You may examine," said Mr. Goff, and Mr.

police."

FELT REVENGEFUL—FEELA SATISFIED NOW.

"You may examine," said Mr. Goff, and Mr. Nicoll began by learning that the witness came to this country with her parents when she was 3 years old, had lived for twenty-five years in one house on Hester street, where she married her present husband, a baker, and had gone from there with him to keep a lodging house at 23 Second avenue. She explained that she had drifted into keeping a disorderly house through the fact of having furnished a house in the neighborhood, where, after some years, respectable recomers would not remain.

Q—When did you first make this statement to any one—the slatement you have made have to-day? A—After the last time I was pulled. That was the third time. My lawyers told me that as it was the third offence I might have to do a little time in the city prison and asked me if I was satisfied to do a little time. I said yes, if I did not have to go to the Island. Then he said I might be a line. I told him I was satisfied, but in my heart I was not. My lawyer had put me off and there was always expense for him, and now I saw that I would have to do time. When I got in the carrio go home I made up my mind to go and tell Dr. Farkhurst everything, for I folt a little revengeful? The witness answered after a long drawn sigh of relief. A.—No, I feel very satisfied now.

Who is in the Baleshround?

WHO IS IN THE BACKGROUND?

WHO IS IN THE BACKOROUND?

Q.—To whom did you next tell the story?

Mr. Goff—I object. This is another way of intimidating our witnesses. We must conceal the sources of our information, or those sources will dry up. Mr. Nicell has ne right to inquire into the means by which we succeeded in getting this and other like witnesses before the committee.

Mr. Nicell—It strikes me this talk of intimidation has been very greatly overdone.

Mr. Lexow—Mr. Nicell, your object, I presume is to discredit this witness. You will not be permitted to do so by examining into the sources through which the counsel for the committee receives thormation. You can understand that the committee must protect its council in that regard.

Mr. Nicell—But I must have some latitude in the Counsel in that regard.

Mr. Nicell—But I must have some latitude in the Counsel in that regard.

Mr. Lexow—This witness has given facts and dates and circumstances. hamses and localities which supply you with a basis for a creez-

examination of great latitude. I prefer that you should confine yourself to those things.

Mr. Nicoll—I appeal to the committee from the decision of its Chairman.

The committee briefly discussed the appeal, and Mr. Lexow announced that he was sustained.

Mr. Goff—I hope the action of the committee in entertaining an appeal by counsel who is only here by courtery will not be made a precedent apon which Mr. Nicoll may repeat his eligating appeal.

Mr. Lexow, with much acverity—Mr. Goff, when the Chairman feels his dignity assailed he will take care of himself.

Q.—How many times have you been raided?

A.—Three times.

Q.—And how many times have your girls been arrested? On, a dozen at least.

Q.—During all that time, while you were arrested three times and your girls arrested a dozen times, your house blockaded by a uniformed officer, do you wish us to believe you were paying for police protection? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tou say you gave Capt. Doberty \$25 on Jan. 9, 1883. Was the door of the room closed and nobedy else present except the Captain and yourself? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was not Capt. Doberty on trial before the Police Beard at that time? A.—He was.

Q.—On you knew the name of any person who saw you pay the money to Mechan? A.—I do not know. I paid the money to him in the hall of the house. I gave him \$50 in all.

Q.—And now you are getting your revenge? A.—No: you are getting your revenge on aman named John Reeve, a grocer who used to keep a place at Second avenue and Third etreet, saw her hand Hock an envelope containing \$25.

Q.—Did Reeve say anything to you? A.—I is: he spoke to me about it that very vening. Her hueband saw her another time hand Hock the money.

THUROW, THE HUSBAND, TESTIFIES.

Ernest Thurow, the husband of the last witness, testified that Georæ Murdock, a policeman, came to him when his wife was subporaned, and told him to tell her not to accuse any police officer by name.

"He said," said the winess, "that when the committee was gone my wife could open up house again, and the times would be as good as ever."

The witness spoke in German, and Sepator Lexow acted as interpreter. Thurow stated The witness spoke in German and Senator Levew acted as interpreter. Thurow stated that Senator Rossch and he were members of the same Tammany Club, and that he was on the General Committee.

Everything is done in English," said the witness, and I can't interfers."

Thurow -aid that he met Senator Rossch at the club house and gave him \$100. The latter said he wanted \$50 more, but Thurow said he could not afford it. The money was to fix things with the police.

He also testified that he saw Hock receive money from his wife on one occasion and Bissert on another. On cross-examination the witness did not know what kind of a nouse his wife kept. He produced his card as a member of the General Committee in Tammany Hall.

ANY STORY GOES.

of the General Committee in Tammany Hall
ANY STORY GOES,

Katie Schubert, a woman with a perpetual
smile, who kept a house at 144 Chrystie street,
was the next witness. She lestified that Capta.
Cross and Doherty were all the same to her.
She put up money for both of them.
Q.—Did you know tapt Cross? A.—Yes sir;
he same into my house and introduced himself o me. He said he was the Captain and
wanted \$500. I told him I hadn't it, and he
said he would come around in a few days.

"Is that the man?" said Mr. Goff, pointing to
Capt. Cross.

wanted \$500. I told him I hadn't it, and he said he would come around in a few dars.

"Is that the man?" said Mr. Goff. pointing to Capt. Cross.

Yes, sir: that is he," said the witness, looking at Capt. Cross eath again? A.—He did, and I paid him the money. He told me I would be protested if I ran a quiet house. I also paid \$500 a month.

Q.—Do you know Capt. Doherty? A.—Yes, sir: much the same as I do Capt. Cross.

Q.—Did he call on you? A.—He did. I paid him \$500 also and \$50 a month. He was accompanied by his ward man.

Q.—Who was Captain before Cross? A.—Capt. McLauchlin. sir. (Now Inspector.)

Q.—Did you know him? A.—Yes, sir. I paid him \$500 and \$50 a month—like the others. She would give no dates and said that she had been arrested once on complaint of the Parkhurst society. She reopened immediately after her arrest. She paid each Captain \$500 in small bills into his own-tand. Afterward the ward man came back, and she gave him \$50 in the same way. The proceeding was precisely the same in each of the three cases.

Mr. Nisoil asked her if she had ever told her story before she came into court.

"Ne. sir." said she. "I never did. There was no necessity for it."

Q.—Where do you live now? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Where do you live now? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—What de you do? A.—I do nothing. I eat and drink and sleep.

"I demand now." said Mr. Nicoil. "that Capt."

The witness than stepped down, with her perpetual smile still in working order.

WOULDN'T LET CAPT. CROSS SAY ANTHING.

"I demand now," said Mr. Nicoli, "that Capt. Cross be called. He is here now and is ready to give a direct contradiction to what the last witness said.

Mr. Goff jumped to his feet at this and said. "I object to calling Capt. Cross. He can give his testimony at the proper time. We will have every police Captain in New York on the stand before this investigation concludes. If Capt. Cross concludes mow it will but create a precedent and endless wrangling."

Chairman Lexow said he was sorry that Capt. Cross should remain for an instant without taking the stand. The proper time, however, would come and the committee would give him full scope.

The preceedings then adjourned until this morning.

PARKHURST TO PATROLMEN.

Me Calle On Them to Come Out land Testify The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst passed nearly all of

vesterday in Part I, of the Superior Court, an nterested listener to the proceedings before the committee investigating the police. He sat back of where Mr. Goff stood, and between Mr. Goff's assistants, Mr. Moss and Mr. Jerome. He occasionally consulted the latter about the evidence of Mrs. Thurow, with which he appeared to be more familiar than Mr. Goff was. At the close of the day he seemed to be very much tickled. He shook Mr. Goff by the hand and said:

"It is superb. I regard it as a perfect windication of our actions during the past two years. We knew we were right, and had the evidence right along." Dr. Parkhurst sails for Europe to-morrow. He issued yesterday this traimen of the City of New York.

Europe to-morrow. He issued yesterday this address:

To the Patroless of the City of New Pork.

Gentlement: You are doubtless aware that the undersigned has repeatedly expressed himself as believing in the integrity of the rank and file of the police force of the city. The second himself as believing in the integrity of the rank and file of the police force of the left. The second himself as the city of the members of the force do not enter it with any dishonest intention, nor for the purpose of converting their position into an opportunity for plunder. They expect, on receiving their shield, to fulfil their sworn duty of executing the law without fear or favor, and it is only the vicious pressure that is brought to bear upon them by their superiors that prevents their doing all that their oath obliges them to do, and all that their remuneration is intended to reward them for doing. A manly fellow in the ranks said to mea few weeks ago:

"When I first went upon the force I conscientiously reported at the station house such violations of law as fall under my notice on my beat, and I was demand by the bergeant for it and told to mind my own business and report what I was told to report."

Nine out of ten of the patreimen, I have sufficient ground to believe loathe the entire corrupt black mailing system of which they for ma nuw-illing; art.

My object is addressing you is to say that the present forms a superb opportunity for you to break free from the vicious despotism that you are suffering under and to help lift from the department to the encouragement of crime, the enrichment of their own packets, and the despotism of the rank and file who serve under them.

Sufficient has already been stated before the Senate Investigating Committee to verify abundantly the charges which have been made and considerable numbers of your patroline have lead this investigation is in progress. I know the facts in the case, first of all, because of what considerable numbers of your patroline have been and that we have been the lea GENTLEMEN: You are doubtless aware that

Are You All Out of Sorts

You certainly will be if you have dyspepsia. Your head will ache and will be confused. Your appetite will be capricious, and you will be

Nervous and Irritable

Do you know what will cure you? The great remedy for this deplorable condition is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla which gently tones the stomach and diges-

tive organs, assists in the assimilation of food, and creates an appetite.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billousness, jaundlee, sick headache, indigestion.

port to come to the front and frankly uncover what has been lying hidden.

The community is too well assured of the merits of your case to allow you to suffer. Careful minutes will be made by us of every hius-soa of witness who has the courage of his knowledge and conviction, and such ones we dare your polluted and go d-banded superiors to do harm to or make prey of.

The right is going to win in this tattle, and patrolmen dannot afford to stand in the rear while the fight is on.

C. H. Parkhurst.

June 4, 1894, 133 East Thisty-pipth street.

His Aged Mother Seriously Ill from Worr;

Over His Iliness. The condition of Police Commissioner Mo-Clave, who is at his summer home at Portchester, is unchanged. Dr. S. L. Jones, the attendant physician, says that not only has shock, but his physical condition is such as to

shock, but his physical condition is such as to render rapid recovery unlikely. Mrs. McClave and yest-rday that her husband seemed to be dazed. He is delirious at times, and can never free his mind for any length of time of his troubles. He insists upon discussing his son-in-law, Gran-er, with his nurses and physicians. He can talk only in a whisner. He physical weakness is due to stometh troubles.

Mrs. Charlotte McClave, his mother, is seriously ill at her home at Newark. She was 190 years old yesterday. Worriment over her son's illness and family troubles prostrated her.

Police Officials Asked to Explain.

Police Captain James K. Price of the West Thirty-seventh street station was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday by Superintendent Byrnes and called to account for permitting a gambling house to be run in his precinct. The alleged gambling house is at 345 West Thirty-first street, and is said to be ewned by Alderman Parks. Inspector McAvoy, who has charge of the district which includes Price's precinct, was also summened by the Buperintendent.

THE GREAT FLOODS.

Much of Portland, Or., Under Water-Th Frazer Higher than Ever Before, PORTLAND, June 4. - Merchants in the flooded districts were at work all day restorday removing goods or raising them on platforms above the water. The river continues to rise, and the situation grows more serious. The river here is thirty-one feet above low water, and is rising at the rate of one foot every twenty-four hours. Three-fourths of the wholesale district is under water from two upon the best part of the retail district. Hundreds of small houses on the flats are sur-rounded by water up to the second story, and

have begun to turn over.

The Southern Pacific is the only road run-The Southern Pacific is the only road ranning trains into Portland, and the trains are compelled to stop at the south end of the dity, being unable to reach either depot. The Union Pacific is hopelessly jed up, both by rail and by boat. The Nortnern Pacific makes regular trips with the transfer boat Tacoma between this city and Kelso, Wash.

The business portim of Dalles, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, is under water.

VANCOUVER H. C., June 4.—General desolation prevails along the Frazer liver, between Westminster and the upper end of the valley. The rise of water continues, and is now two feet higher than all previous known records. The lewiands in the Koctenav and Okonagon region are inunisted, but not to the same extent as in the Frazer Valley, where the rise of the river is fifteen feet, three feet higher than in 1852, tol. Baker, in behalf of the Government, with a fleet of steamers, tugs, and scow, is relieving distressed settlers, bringing their stock and effects to places of refuses. Raircad traffic is paralyze!. The officials are trying to maintain through connections by utilizing river steamers at points where the train service is interrupted. The consequence to the trade of the province will be serious. A special session of the Legislature will possibly be called to consider the situation, and public works will be undertaken to give employment to farmers who have been flooded out. There is an abundance of provisions in the cities, but there will be an advance in prices if freight is unable to come forward within a few days.

PURBLO, June 4.—The flood area is rapidly being drained through trenches, and steam pumps are raising the waters from the cellars. The citizens and municipal authorities are extending relief, and a request has been sent to Gov. Waite for the use of 100 tents.

DENYER, June 4.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was opened for traffic in the Arkansas Valley above Pueblo te-day. This is the greatest feat in railroad repairing ever accomplished in Colorado.

Montrait, June 4.—The Star ning trains into Portland, and the trains are

been brought to vancourse train.

All the lowlands are inundated by the rising of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers. Distress among the farmers is very great. The village of Donner's Ferry is inundated and the water is rapidly rising. The Robinson and Nelson branches of the Canadian Pacific Hall-

water is rapidly rising. The Hobinson and Nelson branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway are almost washed away.

Workmen at Ruby Creek found floating in the river a small raft, its carge being the dead hodies of an entire family. It is surmised that after several days of drifting about the tide-tossed waters, without food or sleep, the castaways died. Many settlers were so paralyzed by the tremendous rush of waters that they made no attempt to save their cattle, and hundreds of animals perished.

At Hevelstock the railroad wharf is under water, and the rails cannot be reached to repair the breaks. The Hevelstock and Arrow Lake branch has suffered six washouts, and is impassable. At Twin Butte three washouts have been repaired. At Griffin Lake three mudeildes obstruct the track, the combined length of which extends half a mile. At Craigal-chie bridges are swept away, and the water is five feet deep, washing over sixty feet of track. At these breaks alone the Candian Pacific Balliroad have 1,000 men employed.

Chief Engineer Cample and Superintendent Downey of the Canadian Pacific say that families are floating about on rafts seeking for high ground whereon to place their little ones. Many people are in open beats without shelter and with no food. On the railroad track, where the water had not submerged it cattle, heres, sheep, hogs, poultry, and dogs have congregated, rendering it extremely difficult to move along with railroad equipment.

Horse Thirtes at Work on Long Island. FLURHING, N. Y., June 4.—William Grife, who says he lives in New York, was lecked up on Sunday evening in the Town Hall for stealing a valuable horse from the stable of Jeremiah Purcell on Whitestone avenue. He was caught when on the way to Long Island City with the

when on the way to Long Island.
horse.
George Bradish, a millionaire, of Bayside had a valuable horse and wagen stolen from his premiess while his family was attending church services at St. George's. Flushing last evaning.
Gusiave King of Jamaics, while visiting here last evening, also had a horse and wagen stolen frem him.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried or Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria THE SUGAR TRUST SCANDAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SANATE COMMITTEE.

Scuntor McPherson Tells of His and His Son's Investment to Sugar Stock -Senstor Mills Declares that He Was the First to Propose that a Duty He Placed on Sugar, so Ma Thought the Bill Did Not Produce Sufficient Revenue - Secretary Carttale Tells How He Came to Braft the Sugar Schodnie-He Dicinren on Anthority that the Trest Gave Nothing Whatever to the Democratic Campaign Committee, WARHINGTON, June 4 .- Senator Gray, Chair-

mittee, laid before the Senate to-day the official stenographer's report of the testimony given by Senators McPherson, Harris, Jones, Mills, Vest, Voorhees, Secretary Carlisle, and Representative Warner, a synopsis of which has been already given in the United Press de-

mpatches.
Mr. McPherson said that as far as he knew there was no truth in any of the charges published concerning Secretary Carlisle and the doings of the Sugar Trust. For himself he said he disagreed with the committee as to the sugar schedule. He opposed the sugar schedule presented by the committee and did a little raving over that himself, but never saw Mr. Carlisle do any of it. At one time, Mr. Mc-Pherson said, he laid before the committee the views of his friend, Mr. Matthiesen, a member of the Sugar Trust, but did not endorse them. On the centrary, he opposed them and voted that Mr. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, came to his house and argued that a proposition effered by Mr. Mcl'herson would give the sugar refiners nothing. Mr. Searles was the only person he ever saw on the subject.

The most interesting part of Mr. McPher-

son's testimony related to his own investments in augar stock, 300 shares of which he purchased in November, 1893, but which he supposed had been sold with others early in Decomber. Mr. McPherson said that during the holiday recess of Congress he transferred his stocks and bonds to his son, covering all the active business enterprises he had. Centinuing his narrative of this matter, the Senator

said:
"However, on Dec. 31 a statement from the brokers showed that I had on hand 300 shares of Manhattan Railroad stock in New York city. 300 shares of Jersey Central stock, 300 shares of sugar stock, and 500 shares of Northwestern common, which I transferred to my son. All that went over to him, and on our return here on Feb. 8, after the House had sent a bill over here without any tax on sugar whatever, and, as we supposed there could be by no possibility any tax upon sugar, my son these stocks, although they were still in my name on the books, 500 shares of sugar stock. He purchased it for an investment, intending to sell his railroad stocks and put the procoods into Sugar."

Senator Davis-Did your son make this purchase upon consultation with you, or on his motion?

Benator McPherson—No: I consented to the

purchase of this stock, but whether before or after the purchase I cannot say, because of the fact that it did not seem to me there could be any such legislation any more with regard to sugar. However, I said to him: "If there be any, then I want you to sell your stock at once." He purphased the stock and got sick of it, and on Feb. 16 he sold that and all other stocks he had. On Feb. 22, after selling everything, he wanted to buy the sugar stock again. He had the money then to pay for it. He wanted an investment, and I said to him that I had some doubt about the propriety of his doing it. However, as he promised to set out of the Street and have nothing more to do with it, and take his money out entirely. I finally assented to it, and an order was issued to purchase it. However upon reflection we again took up the matter and discussed it, and while I know nothing about the purpose of the committee in regard to this marter, as I had no consultation with them upon the ques-tion of sugar, I said to my son that there were rumors affoat that the Senate committee would do something in respect to legislation in sugar. sugar stock, and he fully concurred with me in that conclusion, and we resolved that there should be no sugar stock purchased in any way, shape, or form thereafter; that it would be quite as improper, as he and I both thought, for him to buy any sugar stock as it would he for me, and inasmuch as I had, not transferred the account to him at the brokers, in New York, because I had not been able to go to New York to do it, if any stock was purchased it was simply a purchase for me, because it would be charged to my account. Although he had his own property and was his own master, yet at the same time I rersuaded him not to do anything in sugar. Now, as I say, the order had been prepared, and among other orders, he leaving that evening for New York, or among other telegrams that were sent out inadvertently in some way or other, either through my carsies—ness or the carlessness of a servant, I ascertained after several days that the telegram had gone. But it was entirely an inadvertence on the part of the servant taking letters and telegrams and leaving them on the table, and under a general order they go out. Myself and my son both supposed the telegram was destroyed. My son went to New York on that evening, and if there was any blame to be altached to it the blame was my own or the servants. This was on Feb. 22. On the 24th I received a notice that there had been I.000 shares of sugar stock bought on my account on the 23d. I could not understand how that could be and immediately, the same moment that I received the notice, I telegraphed to New York to sell the stock at once. Well, the 24th was on Saturday. Of course it is a half holiday, and the notice, or ra her my order, got there too late to do anything. The next day was sunday, and early en Monday morning it was sold.

Fenator Dayle-Did that operation result in profit or loss? should be no sugar stock purchased in any

Sundar, and early en Monday morning it was sold.

Fenator Davis—Did that operation result in profit or loss?

Sena or McPherson—I have never looked into that There might have been a little loss or a little gain. The order to sell was imperative, whatever the gain or loss. I did not want the stock—did not intentionally buy ii—and wanted it sold. There were simply two purchases, one made by my son at a time when nobody suppessed, at least, neither he nor I supposed, there could be any possibility of legislation in sugar, and, if so, he would have sold the stock at once. The other was inadvertently, at the time there was a rumor afford that there would be legislation affecting the sugar interests.

Mr. McPherson said that he had been an investor in Wal street during the consideration of the Tariff bill, but had not, directly or indirectly, given out any statements as to the probable action respecting sugar to any person, and he had no knowledge of any other Senator speculation in sugar stocks during the pen-

rectly, given out any statements as to the probable action respecting sugar to any person, and he had no knowledge of any other Senator speculating in sugar stocks during the pendency of the bill.

In response to a query as to who prepared this telegram, Mr. McPerson said: I do not know whather I prepared it or not. It makes no difference which one prepared it, because a telegram in my name would have been considered sufficient for the order. I know I assented to it at first, but alterward I said to him. There are rumors that perhaps there may be legicaltee about this matter and I do not want to have this stock hought, and while I do not know anything myself—I have had no communication with the committee and do not know what their plan or purpose is about it—still as long as these rumors are affect this stock must not be burchased, and to that he assented. He went away, and having a large amount of letters and some telegrams that were going away, in some way or other by my carelessness or otherwise, which I did not know until several days afterward how it came around, that telegram must have been sent or taken by the servant to the telegraph office. The administration at my house is a very imperfect one, because I have a butler who semantimes does that work, and on helidays he is generally away. Then I have a doored gir, and finally a cock, bonetimes one takes telegrams to the telegraph office and sometimes another, but they have a general or er to take the purchasing sugar stock, and had gene to the entent that one of you should prepare a telegram to the office of the centure that one of you should prepare a telegram to the office of the entent that one of you should prepare a telegram to the office of the stocks were purchased and the time you advised with your son on the 22d know that the subject of taxing sugar was under consideration by the Senator McPherson—Weil I know the matter had been talked about, but as every member

of the committee seemed epoced to it, and I was opposed to it myself. I did not suppose that there would be anything done about it. Senator Allen—Did your son know from you or otherwise of the agitation of the question of taxing sugar by the Finance Committee?

Benator McPhoreon—We talked about that because I said to him there was a rumor about the Finance Committee.

Senator Allen—Did you give him at that time or a tay other time the most accurate information you could gain upon the subject?

Benator Allen—Did you give him at that I gave him any information. I found he had enough information of his own.

Senator Allen—You thought it natural to give him the best information that you could?

Senator Allen—You thought it natural to give him the best invier you could and the best information that you could?

Senator McPherson—I tried to restrain him at all times from buying any stock.

Senator Allen—Let me ask you if you think it is adv sable for a United States Senator to apeculate, either directly or indirectly, in stocks whose values may be affected by legislation or proposed legislation?

Senator McPherson—No, sir: I do not think it sight to speculate in those stocks, and hence have never done so.

Senator McPherson—As to that, I would say to the Senator that I do not ase how investments can be made in our days, as there are no securities in the world in which investments can be made except where they are bought and sold on the market. I do not know how a man, either temporarily or permanently, can find investments except the gets them through the market where the stocks and bonds are sold.

Senator Allen—You believe a man who speculate.

the sight to speculate in those stocks and hence have avery done in them?

Renator McPheron—As to that, I would say to the Senator in the continuous properties of the senator with the senator and the continuous properties and sold on the market. I do not know how a find investment, except the great beautiful and sold on the market. I do not know how an individual properties and sold on the market. I do not know how an individual properties and sold on the market in stocks and bonds are senator. All the continuous properties and sold on the market where the stocks and bonds are senator. All the continuous properties were senator. All the constitutions of the properties where the stocks and bonds are senator. All the constitutions of the properties were senator. All the constitutions of the properties would be influenced of the continuous properties. All the constitutions are senator. All the continuous properties were senator were senator. All the continuous properties were senator. All the continuous properties were senator. All the continuous properties were senator which the senator were senator. All the continuous properties were senator. All the continuous properties were senator where the continuous properties were senator. All the continuous properties were senator where the continuous properties were senator. All

nothing about senator Jones at all. It is all stuff. There is no truth in it. I was the man who proposed the duty on it.

Mr. Milis added that he did not propose a differential rate on refined sugar. He proposed softling, he said, but the compensating duty.

Senator Jones testified that before the last amendments to the sugar schedule were reported there was some talk, said Mr. Jones. "In the presence of Mr. Carlisle, Senator Vest, and myself of making a schedule of 40 or 45 per cent, and I asked Mr. Carlisle, Senator Vest, and myself of making a schedule of 40 or 45 per cent, and I asked Mr. Carlisle to propare a double. We had made up our minde that we were soing to prepare a 40 per cent schedule, which when this proposition was made I proposed to Mr. Carlisle to far wup the amend ment, or have it drawn, proposing—I do not remember whether I suggested to him that he should draw it—40 and 45 or 40%; my impression is 40%, and the question was whether we would stick to the one-sighth. I saked him merely to save myself the labor of it, because, the data being in the Tresaury Department, I thought he would be sure to have all the points covered. I think the next end and talked the matter over, and determined that the 45 per cent, would provide the man the said is bad an impression that he would agree to 45 or whether we would stick to the one-sighth. I saked him merely to save myself the labor of it, because, the data being in the Tresaury Department, I thought he would be sure to have all the points covered. I think the next end and talked the matter over, and determined that the 45 per cent, would give the refiner than whad already made.

Mr. Jones at Grant denied that there were any the man of the following the first denied that there were any the committee at length, but determined by the committee at length, but determined to him that the said suggestions were made to him by agentieme in the House at the time the bill was pendient in the House. This man whom Mr. Warner as to have the first and the would the m

schedule of 40% per cent, as we did not intend to make a larger margin for the refiner than we had already made.

Mr. Jones at first desied that there were any interlineations in the schedule made by Mr. Carlisle, but he subsequently asid he remem-bered that there were such changes made by Mr. Carlisle, and said that they were made by the Secretary at his request. Whatever Mr. Carlisle did in the matter, Mr. Jones said, he was responsible for.

SECRETABY CARLISLE TELLS HOW HE CAME TO DRAFT THE SCHEDULE.

SECRETARY CARLISLE TELLS HOW HE CAME TO DRAFT THE SCHEDULE.

Secretary Carlisle's testimony is rather brief and pointed. He denied in toto the charge that he had made any recent visit to the Finance-Committee or that he had ever made any statement to any human being that the bugar Trust or any one acting for it had made any contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, and that the trust must be cared for. Coupled with this denial Mr. Carlisle said:

If you want me to give my information derived from a member of the committee. I will say that the Sugar Trust gave nothing whatever to the Democratic Campaign Committee. That is merely from hearsay. I know nothing about it personally.

As to how he came to draft the schedule the Secretary said: say that the Sugar Trust gave nothing whatever to the Democratic Campaign Committee.
That is merely from hearsay. I know nothing
about it personally.

As to how he came to draft the schedule
the Secretary said:

"On the morning of May 5 Senator Jones of
Arkansas, who appeared to be acting in the
matter and perhaps had charge largely of the
preparation of some amendmests which it
was supposed would be proposed in the pending bill, came to my residence. I found him
in my parlor when I came down to my breakfast in the morning, and he told my that the
committee or the sub-committee had agreed
upon a certain rate of duies for sugar to be
incorporated in the bill in lieu of the paragraph upon that subject which was already in
the bill, as reported to the Senate by Senator Voorhees, and he either gave me on
a plece of paper a brief memorandum of
the new schedule or paragraph, or he
stated it to me, I will not be positive which.
At any rate he informed me what it was and
he asked me if I would be kind enough to put
that in proper form, or have it done at the
Treasury Department. I said certainly I
would. It was a service which, according to
my own knowledge, the Secretary of the Treasury has always done heretofors when tariff
bills were bending. I went down to the department and dictated to my stenographer
the paragraph containing eractly the provisions which Senator Jones had asked me to
put in it."

Mr. Carlisle read the paragraph. which is the
same as that now in the bill. Mr. Carlisle related how, in the same afternoon he took the
amendment to the Capitol, finding Mr. Jones
in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. He then goes on:

After a tew minutes Senator Vest and Senator Jones came into that room, and I showed
Senator Jones what I had written, which was
exactly in ascordance with my instructions from him in the morning. Then Mr.
torman came in. He was a mamber of the
Committee on Appropriations. A conversation was had about the tariff, and as to how
we were gatting along with i

Morges, Carringes, &c.

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lead to this committee finding out the facts about which it is investigating. I would do anything short of perjury or murder to do it."

JONES, VOORHEES, AND VEST PUT IN DENIALS.

anything short of perjury or murder to do it."

Jones, vooshees, and vest put in Denials.
Senators Jones, Verhees, and Vest defied
absolutely any knowledge of any meeting such
as was alleged to have taken place on a Sunday afternoon in the Capitol building between
Democratic members of the Finance Committee and representatives of the Sugar Trust.
They also denied that Secretary Carlisis had
told the Democratic members of the committee
that the party was under obliga ions to the
Sugar Trust, and it must be provided for in the
Tariff bill.

Mr. Jones said he called on Mr. Havemeyer
at Senator (amden's room, opposite the Arsington Hots), and he made notes of answers
to questions he saked Mr. Havemeyer about
refined sugar, the see said that number of
Senators who were disposed to vote against
the Tariff bil if there was no tax placed on
sugar were invited to the Finance Committee
room at one time to talk matters over. Senators frice, Smith, Gorman, Caffery, and White
illa, were present but Mr. Jones said he did
not remember whether Senator Hill was there
or not. Mr. Jones and the two other Senators
examined said they had never seen any paper
prepared by Senator Caffery endorsed by the
Sugar Trust, and sent to the Finance Committee room.

With reference to the newspaper statement
that Secretary Carlisle had prepared and interlined a sugar schedule. Senator Voorhees said.

The statement that it the paper is is my
nossession now or ever has been is absolutely
false. Insver had such a paper, if he im.

ined asugar schedule. Senator Voorhees said:

"The statement that it (the paper is in my possession now or ever has been is absolutely islee. In ever had such a paper. If he (Mr. Carlisle) ever communicated anything on the sugar schedule to the som mittee, he did it to somebody else besides me, not to me."

Senator Vest, in additional testimony, said he had an indistinct recollection of Mr. Carlisle drawing up at the Treasury Department a provision in regard te sugar, but he knew nothing positively. The sugar schedule, as now in the bill, was prepared by Senator Jones and himself, and Mr. Carlisle had nothing to do with it.

Senator Vest said there was a great deal of trouble ever the sugar interest, both from the Louisiana Senators and the softners. "We finally agreed to 40 per cent and one-sighth, but the refiners asked a quarter, and at last we just turned them out of the committee room and made this bill as it is now."

Mr. Vest denied that he had ever had a word with Col. Jee Ricker of St. Louis about sugar. Cel. Ricker came to his house several times, but Senator Vest did not see him.

"Did Mr. Rickey ever try to get information from you as to what was going on?" asked Benator Gray.

"Never," was the answer. "He never said a word to me about it, and he was afraid to come to me about it. All that is a wilful pack of iles."

Senator Vest told of how Mr. Havemeyer, the Leuisiana delegation, and others interested in sugar came to his house about the sugar schedule. "My house was full of them all the time." he said.

"Did other persons in erested in the schedules come to rour house?"

Yee, sir; every night and every morning before I was out of bed."

SUGAR TRUST'S ANSWER,

A Dental of Massachusette's Right to Require a Certificate of Business Boss. Boston, June 4.-The Sugar Trust, which is file i the certificate of its condition on March as required by the statutes. flied its answer this afternoon to the in ormation brought by Attorney-General Knowlton at the relation of the Secretary of State, asking for an injuse-State until the requirements of the act have been complied with.

The document recites that the trust is a c rporation organized under the laws of New Jer asked me if I would not write it. I hald: I will just take this amendment which I have in my hand and interline. In addition to that they said they wanted to put into the amendment a clause a relation to the Hawaiian treaty. They wanted to insert a clause that this schedule should not abrogate or in any manner impair the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty, and asked me if I could not write that a si.

The Secretary than told how he made the change by striking out the one-eighth of a cent and substituting the ad valorem rate of the likely that it will go to the full back.